#### TWENTY-BEVEN EIGHT-YEAR-OLD CHILDREN OF ST. LOUIS

Alice Mac Snow.
 Alma Adlan.
 Erma Moeller.

· Ruhy Link,

Theresa Kert.,
Elien Hell,
Mary Coughlin,
Gertrude Nelson,
Surah Casty.

Margaret Leary.

Alma Marweil.
Josephine Kelerher,

Edward Shellon

Charles Spiegel

Willie Maffa.

Frank Clark

Adolf Hanck,

Theodore Karster

Otto Printz.

#### WILL CELEBRATE THEIR FIRST BIRTHDAY ON FEBRUARY 29.



Seventeen of the Leap-Year Children Are Girls Who May Say They Are Sixteen at Sixty-Nine.

Twenty-seven children in St. Louis, although they will be 8 years old, will celebrate their first birthday on February 29. These children were born on reportant.

1896, and, as there has been no leap year since then, they will find this their first Margaret Le. Sarah Kasty. These children were born on Pebruary 29,

It was the 400 that kept there children Lily Stutzke.

from having an earlier birthday, as that Dora E. Steint number will not evenly divide into 180 Mary Schedul. number will not evenly divide into 1906 Mary Schmidt.

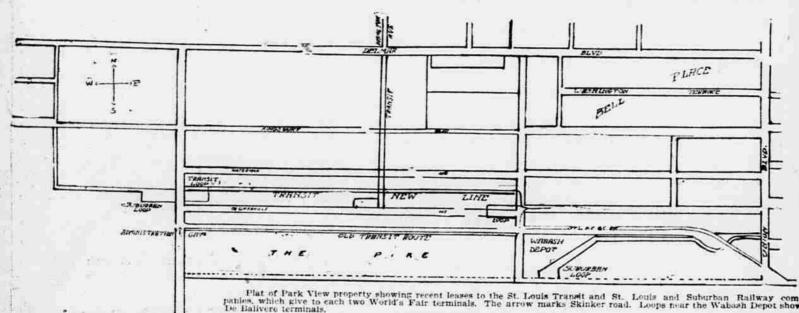
This wiped the twenty-nine off the calendar and forced the boys and girls to wait

four years longer for an auniversary cele-bration.

In this there is no ray of hope for the boys, but for the girls it may not be an unmixed evil. True they will be a triffer birthday.

FEBRUARY 29, 1896. • OTTO PRINTE MO.1817 NORTH NINTH STREET LILYSTUTZKE MOZBII MORTH

## TRANSIT AND SUBURBAN COMPANIES CLOSE DEALS FOR TERMINALS NEAR WORLD'S FAIR GROUNDS.



transaction the Transit Company will do At the Skinker terminus a plot of ground and land passengers at either the Admin stway with its calamity line and "dead 400 by 100 feet was secured for the build-

have occurred. World's Fair terminals for the St. Louis
Transit and St. Louis and Suburban rallsouth side of the Colorado Rairond beway companies were secured in the last
tween the Skinker road and De Baliviere
turns north and connects with the Sub-World's Fair terminals for the St. Louis week, when negotiations which have been on for some time with the Park View Reality and Improvement Company were closed. Leases were secured through the McCormick-Kilgen-Rule Real Estate Company will be the Skinker road and De Baliviere avenue, the Transit Company will build fits tracks parallel to the old ones, midway between Waterman and De Giverville avenue. Another plot of cround, 46 by 16, feet was leased to the Transit Commany for a between Waterman and De Giverville avenue, which will deep passengers near the De Baliviere with the Skinker road and De Baliviere avenue, the Transit Company will build fits tracks parallel to the old ones, midway between Waterman and De Giverville avenue, the Mellville avenue turn. Another plot of cround, 46 by 16, feet was leased to the Transit Company will build fits tracks parallel to the old ones, midway between Waterman and De Giverville avenue, the Mellville avenue turn. Another plot of cround, 46 by 16, feet was leased to the Transit Company will build fits tracks parallel to the old ones, midway between Waterman and De Giverville avenue, the Skinker road and De Baliviere avenue, the Skinker road and De Baliviere avenue, the Skinker road and De Baliviere avenue, the Mellville avenue turn. Another plot of cround, 46 by 16, feet was leased to the Transit Company were between Waterman and De Giverville avenue, the Skinker road and De Baliviere avenue, the Mellville avenue turn. Reality and Improvement Company were closed. Leases were secured through the Morld's Fair will shortly close up the Administration gate, thus preventing the cars going south on Skinker road through the Ballwiere gates. Through this grounds.

| Detween Waterman and De Giverville average of the east end of the least end of the line, close to De Giverville average which line, close to De Giverville average which

man's curve," where so many accidents ing of a loop. A like plot of ground was leased to the Suburban Company just across the Skinker road, with a strip run-

Just back of the Wabash Depot De Balivere avenue, adjacent to the crade tracks, the Suburban Company secured 250 feet fronting on Lindell rado tracks, the Subarham Company has secured 556 feet fronting on Lindell avenue for its De Ballviere terminus. A strip thirty feet wide, running east, was also secured, which will allow the Subarham cars to run parallel with the Colocado tracks until the latter turn when the Subarban's cars will pass under the railroad tracks and connect with its Union avenue line.

# COPYRIGHT LAW PILES UP BOOKS,

Almost 98,000 Titles Were Entered in the Library of Congress Last Year.

TOTAL NOW IS 1,300,000.

Register of Copyrights Regards the Protection Given as Not Defined With Sufficient Clearness.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL

Washington, Feb. 20.-"Of the making of books there is no end," is a quotation which has its verification in the expansion of the nation's copyright business, now being transacted in roomy quarters in the Library of Congress.

During lasa year 9,299 foreign titles and to the from the United States were entered

chronologically and numbered. The titles include books, periodicals, music, drama, maps or charts, engravings, cuts or prints, chromos or lithographs, and original works of art.

Eact day's titles are filed separately and indexed, so that they may be produced on demand. One copy forms part of the archives of the department; the other is for the use of the public in the Library.

Anything under the sun in the shape of a literary production, from the weightiest volume of science to the veriest trashy novel, may be copyrighted and no questions acked. Thus a record of folly, as well as the wisdom, of writing books is accurately kept.

Thorvald Solberg, register of copyrights, who has spent almost a lifetime in the study of copyright laws, was born in Manitowac, Wis. His parents were natives of Norway. He was appointed on the staff of the Congressional Library in 1556.

Mr. Solberg has taken an active interest in all plans to further international copyrights. As an author, he is considered an authority on the subject of copyrights.

A UNIQUE DEFINITION.

When asked: "What constitutes a book in the sense of the copyright?" he replied: "A book is the prose or poetical expression of an author's thought. The quality of the literary ingredient is not tseted, but its presence is requisite; not everything which may be called a book is fitly so nominated to indicate the subject matter of conyright, while some productions not ordinarily designated as books may properly be thus classified. Thus an article of a few paragraphs may be a book under the copyright, while a bookkeeper's ledger, to all appearances a book, is not so when it comes to registering its title in the copyright office. It is not essential that the idea of the book should be original in order to obtain copyright protection; it must simply be a book in the ordinary understanding of a work of literature or art."

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y of Congress.

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experight archives. The first full
appright entries (1871) registered
tuchuding foreign titles.

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I the use of the author's creation rile
works, except in the case of musical compositions and dramas, may be read in public, and even for profit.

"By the art of March 2, 1891, the exclusize control over his works."

It has coensionally been intimated that
the efforts made by public libraries to obtain constant circulation of the same book
is a trespass upon the rights of an author,
as he is presumably thus subjected to a
loss of readers, who would otherwise become purchasers. This, however, is another mooted question.

The protection and question.

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AUTHOR GIVES IDEAS AWAY.

AUTHOR GIVES IDEAS AWAY. "Then, again, in regard to the matter of protection, it is the literary expres-

the specialist, Draville, Tenn. writes: I had troit, Mich. It hatomach and indigestion. I stellan to discoveral I was 'falling to bones' sician to discoveral I was 'falling to bones' shift and a findigestion. I stellan to discoveral I was 'falling to bones' shift and a findigestion of the author's ideas which is the subject-matter of protection. Even if the subject-matter of protection when the author markably short strathfully say I am entirely ment does not face many to write for a free the miseries such a new treatment ticello. Minn. makes the follar restores youther about himself and a heighbor. The discovery as of catarrh of Bladder and scientific and cameral restores youther as of catarrh of Bladder and scientific and cameral restores to be with best dectors and spectades of the subject of the protection of the author's ideas which is the subject-matter of protection. It is the literary expression of the author's ideas which is the subject-matter of protection. It is the literary expression of the author's ideas which is the subject-matter of protection. It is the literary expression of the author's ideas which is the subject-matter of protection. It is the literary expression of the author's ideas which is the subject-matter of protection. It is the literary expression of the author's ideas which is the subject-matter of protection. It is the literary expression of the author's ideas which is the subject-matter of protection. It is the literary expression of the author's ideas which is the subject-matter of protection. It is the literary expression of the author's ideas which is the subject-matter of protection. It is the literary expression of the author's ideas which is the subject-matter of protection. It is an expect to a protection of the subject-matter of protection in the later of protection of the matter of protection. It is an expect to a consideration."

The discovery of catarrh of Bladder and scientific and catarrh of Bladder and scientific and catarrh of Bladder and scientific and catarrh of

### PRACTICAL ELECTRIC HEAT FOR EVERYBODY.

Ingenious Fireless Mechanicians and Their Appliances in the Arts and in the Home-New System Is the Invention of Two German Investigators, Voigt and Haeffner-Its Commercial Development in America.

lugation represent quite accurately the That theoretical deduction was made progress of the world.

When Count Rumford deduced the broad generalization that heat is a form of en-

New York, Feb. 20.-Fire, when produced | into any other; that it is changeless in in the countless ages long since dead. quantity and finally that it is indestructi-formed the first distinctive dividing line ble, he produced a working theory that between man and the anthropomorphous has proved a mighty step in the upbuild-age, and the different degrees of its sub-ing of man's highest material ideals.

more than 100 years ago. Since that time dynamic electricity has made its debut and is now doing not only ergy instead of matter, as it was regarded | all that fire can do, but it is doing it in n his day; that light, electricity and mo- vastly superior manner, for it relieves the tion were also forms of the same energy; workers employed in the arts of the ter-that any one of these could be converted rific effects of fire in a thousand and one

#### JAPAN'S MARKSMEN ARE ACCURATE.



# "KRYPTOK"

An announcement of extraordinary interest to all persons who require different

# Two Different Pairs of Glasses Are No Longer Necessary

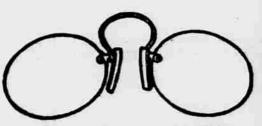
"KRYPTOK"-the new patented Invisible Bifocal Lenses combine both reading and distance glasses in one pair-without any of the many fauits and objections which have heretofore existed in the old style bifocal or double-vision glasses.

"KRYPTOK" invisible Bifocal Lenses are made exclusively by ALOE'S in the State of Missouri and cannot be obtained anywhere else.



BIFOCAL GLASSES

Hlustrated above always possessed many objectionable features. The fact that there were two lenses was always isly apparent and the sharply defined line between the two parts could not be hidden. It was clearly apparent-and the crack or crevice between the lenses collected dirt and dust-the cement joining the two parts would run and cloud the glass-while the exposed edges of the glass would become chipped and ragged. Besides, the small or cemented lens caused a disturbing prismatic action on the ocular muscles, which was not only injurious, but made objects near one's feet appear in a false and uncertain position, causing missteps and often



"KRYPTOK"-THE NEW INVISIBLE BIFOCAL LENSES

shown above. They combine both reading and distance glasses in a single frame-but the lens surfaces like a pair of single-lens glasses.

There is no outer segment (disc) to become loose and to fall off-there is no surface cementing to run or cloud the glass-there are no crevices to fill with dirt. That amoying 'line," so distressing to Bifocal wearers, is done away with. In Invisible Bifocals there is no line. There is no making of missteps when walking there is no making of missteps when going up or down stairs—there is no prismatic action on the ocular muscles—the disturbance of vision as the eye passes from the upper to the lower lens is reduced to the vanishing point.

## 'KRYPTOK" Are Not Cheap Glasses

And do not sell at cheap prices. They are the most perfect and highest-priced glasses ever produced, but in comfort and appearance they are worth ten times what we ask for them.

Spherical Lenses, \$10.00

Cylinder Lenses, per pair......

Frames and mountings are extra. They can be made in any style of frame or mounting or can be put in your own frames.

#### NOTICE

Is hereby given that "KRYP-TOK" BIFOCAL LENSES are fully protected by letters patent, and any infringements will be promptly and vigorously prose-



**MAIL ORDERS** 

For "Kryptok" Invisible Bifocal Lenses will be premptly fitted. Send oculists' prescription or pair of the reading and distance glasses you are now

ways, and now, even as this is written, the march of inventive ingenuity goes on and we have electricity converted into molecular motion, or, to coin a phrase suitable to the day, fireless heat.

The danger from the flames of alcohol is great, though not nearly so dangerous as kerosene, but with the electric heat unit, as it is called, the element of carelessness, of attention and of extraneous heat is eliminated to the last degree.

The electric heat unit is primarily the joint invention of two German investigators, Messrs. Voigt and Haefiner, and its commercial development in this country is arincipally due to Mr. Max Lowenthal, a brilliant young electrical engineer of this city.

Before enumerating the uses to which

ject will be made clearer by hist referring to the principle upon which the heat unit is constructed then the method employed is constructed then the method employed in its manufacture and finally its applica-tion to the arts.

THE HEAT UNIT. The electric heat unit consists of finely divided metal in the form of a powder properly, mica; the powdered metal, which is sulphide of gold, is mixed with altrobenzine, with the addition of essential oils to give it body, and has very much the

appearance of the so-called liquid gold appearance of the so-called liquid gold sold in bottles.

After the mica is painted with this compound the essential oils and all other organic matter are burned out by heating the painted mica strip over an intensely hot flame, operated by a hlowpipe. This firing process brings the metal out in an uninterrupted layer, which then has the particularly desirable property of offering a high resistance to the flow of an electric current, and in so doing heat is developed.

After this strip of mica is thus prepared end joining conductors are attached, when the heat unit is ready to be tested.

This consists of two operations, and is quickly done.

First, its exact electrical resistance is

This consists of two operations, and quickly done.

First, its exact electrical resistance is ascertained, and, second, the perfection of its mechanical structure is determined. To measure its resistance an instrument called an ohm meter is connected to the terminals of the heat unit, and its resistance is measured in ohms. Now, an ohm is the unit of resistance, and the heat units are usually made up to have a resistance of approximately five hundred ohms.

WHAT AN EXPERT CAN DO. This may be better understood when it compared with a length of ordinary

telegraph line.

The metal coating on the mica of a heat unit is four inches in length and one inch in width, but its thickness is comparable to that of the thinnest Japanese tissue paper. On the other hand, a telegraph wire made of galvanized iron an eighth of an inch in diameter and three hundred feet long has a resistance of about one ohm, or five hundred times less than the metallic film of a heat unit.

unit.

Curiously enough, an expert with a little paint brush can so dexterously apply the liquid metal that a variation of only one or two units from the standard 500 ohms is apparent on measurement by an ohm

The homogeneousness of the deposited film is tested by passing a current of much higher voltage, or pre-ure, through it than that for which it is no maily designed

connected to an electric lighting circuit just as incandescent lamps are, flexible wires leading from the main circuit to the place where the units are to provide heat. trial arts where localized heat is not only has rendered this modern system of heating of the greatest value. Illustrations of

ing of the greatest value. Illustrations of its applicability may be found everywhere, concealed from the eyes of the world usually, and thousands of units are used in places of which even the electrical technoligists are scarcely aware.

The great improvement of electric heating in manufacturing operations may readily be seen by referring to the case of a large sheestring works in this city. Shoestrings may seem a small matter, but the process of preparing them for the market is a very important matter. In some of these operations a large number of strings pass through sizing—a thin liquid glue—and it is this preparation which gives the finished commodity its lustrous appearance. After the strings pass through the sizing bath they are conducted over two drums placed far enough apart to permit, in the former mode, a series of steam pipes, to be placed between them at right angles to the direction of the passing strings. This requires a temperature high enough to cause great inconvenience to the workmen.

Electric heating units have now been installed in place of the steam units and the steam in the steam is a string to the camel of the outrageous treatment accorded him, he received the courteous reply that since there was only room enough for one within he must needs stay without.

WOULD RESTRICT BUSINESS.

inconvenience to the workmen.

Electric heating units have now been installed in place of the steam pipes and the heat is concentrated right where it is wanted and does its work perfectly without the had extraneous influence of radiating heat.

From sheestrings to hatching chickens is a far cry, but the same device that freed the workers of the first from the sweatsher has also helped many a little chick to the seething influence of an artificial mother and so to pick its way to life.

chick to the secting influence of an artificial mother and so to pick its way to life.

From life manufactories to hat manufactories is another step from the sublime to the commercial, but it may be interesting to know that in one of the largest hat factories supplying Greater New York, as well as a large portion of the rest of the United States, all the operations are electrical and the electrically operated from arc heated by the current from the same circuit which in another part of the machine is converted into motion.

Those decreed by an avenging Nature whose laws have been defied by the excessive use of candy and other deteriorating substancs to forever wear artificial teeth may be glad to know that these substitutes as well as hats are largely due to the electric heat unit.

The importance of perfection in the manufacture of teeth is known full well to those who have to mold, make and manipulate them. In dental manufacturing concerns the brass molds that are employed to give form to the important accessory organs of digestion are dried by the electric heat unit before the feldspar mass of which the faise teeth are made finds its way to the firing furnace.

In Switzerland, a country where absolutely no coal is produced, there is the

Operations of Officials. REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Washington, Feb. 20. - Representative

bill of interest to the Indian Territory. Judge Little proposes to remedy the ex-isting evils in the Territory by limiting the business interests of all Federal officeholders here.

His bill would make it unlawful for any

His bill would make it unlawful for any officer of the United States serving in the Indian Territory to buy or lease any lands, to be interested in any company or corporation or partnership, formed or organized for the purpose of owning, leasing or in any way controlling lands while owned by the Indian allottees.

For the violation of this act, and upon satisfactory proof, a fine of \$10,000 and two years' imprisonment will be imposed, and the offender will be imposed, and the offender will be immediately removed from office.

The bill has been referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Accepts Leger Proposition.

Accepts Leger Proposition.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Washington, Feb. 20.—The Postmaster General to-day accepted the proposition of Claude Miller. Leger, Okla. to equip a room on the east side of Main street between Locust and Wainut streets, including modern equipment, satisfactory heat, light, etc., for the Post Office.

PATERSON. N. J.—An explosion at the Laflin & Rand Powder Mills caused the death of three men. Three mills were wrecked.

During the past fifteen years Dr. W. Dr. Lewin's unrivaled ability in the A. Lewin has cured nearly ten thou- treatment of rupture has been acsand cases of rupture. While many quired by a life's devotion to the of those he cured reside in St. Louis, study of this class of aliments. The the list of patients cured is by no range of his experience has been means confined to residents of St. Louis, but reside in all parts of the his investigation. He justly claims, therefore to have an unprecedented

selt of this unparalleled success in the

ountry. therefore, to have an unprecedented Dr. Lewin's national popularity as knowledge of all the phases and dea rupture specialist is the simple re-truthfully asserted that no man ever celt of this unparalleled success in the possessed the remarkable skill treatment of this most dangerous and evinced by Dr. Lewin in the treatterrible affliction. Cases that have ment of rupture, and this is proved by been abandoned as utterly hopeless the fact that no man can show such by the most skilled medical practi-

tioners have yielded to Dr. Lewin's treatment, and in a remarkably short time those who were supposed to be doomed to lifelong suffering have been restored to health and comfort without fear or relapse.

Distinguished members of the medical profession have frankly confessed their amazement, and have not only recommended their own patients to go to Dr. Lewin, but they themselves have sought his aid.

Dr. W. A. Lewin occupies the entire second floor on Sixth and Washington avenue. His reception-room always being crowded, he advises those wishing to consult him to make special appointment, either by mail or by telephone. Ladies can be assisted by lady attendant. Phone Kinloch D 1818; residence, 4443 Morgan atreet, Kinloch Delmar 961. Hours: 10 to 5; Saturday and Sunday, 10 to 1. Send for booklet.